## **CLAIMS**

## What is claimed is:

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1. A combination, comprising a selective inhibitor of COX-2 that is not celecoxib or valdecoxib, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and an allosteric carboxylic inhibitor of MMP-13 of Formula IC

$$(R_2)_m \xrightarrow{A} (Z_1)_n \xrightarrow{Z} X_3 \xrightarrow{R_1} W$$

$$X_2 \xrightarrow{X_1} X_3 \xrightarrow{N} W$$

$$X_3 \xrightarrow{N} R_3$$

$$X_3 \xrightarrow{N} R_3$$

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or an N-oxide thereof, in which:

 $\mathbf{R}_1$  represents a group selected from :

- hydrogen, amino,
- (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl, mono(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, aryl, aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, heterocycle, and 3- to 6-membered cycloalkyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, these groups being unsubstituted or substituted with one or more groups, which may be identical or different, selected from amino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, cyano, halo(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, C(=O)OR<sub>4</sub>, OR<sub>4</sub> and SR<sub>4</sub>, in which R<sub>4</sub> represents hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl,
- W represents an oxygen atom, a sulphur atom, or a group =N-R', in which R' represents (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, hydroxyl, or cyano,
  - $X_1$ ,  $X_2$  and  $X_3$  represent, independently of each other, a nitrogen atom or a group -C-R<sub>6</sub> in which R<sub>6</sub> represents a group selected from hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, amino, mono(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino, hydroxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, and halogen,
  - with the proviso that not more than two of the groups  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$  and  $X_3$  simultaneously represent a nitrogen atom,

Y represents a group selected from oxygen atom, sulphur atom, -NH, and - $N(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,

## **Z** represents:

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- an oxygen atom, a sulphur atom,
- or a group  $-NR_7$  in which  $R_7$  represents a group selected from hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl, aryl $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, and heteroaryl, and
  - when Y is an oxygen atom, a sulphur atom, or a group -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, Z optionally represents a carbon atom which is unsubstituted or substituted with a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, an aryl, an aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, an aromatic or non-aromatic heterocycle or a cycloalkyl,

**n** is an integer from 1 to 8 inclusive,

- Z<sub>1</sub> represents –CR<sub>8</sub>R<sub>9</sub> wherein R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>9</sub>, independently of each other, represent a group selected from hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, halo(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, halogen, amino, OR<sub>4</sub>, SR<sub>4</sub> or C(=O)OR<sub>4</sub> in which R<sub>4</sub> represents a hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, and
- when n is greater than or equal to 2, the hydrocarbon chain  $Z_1$  optionally contains one or more multiple bonds,
- and/or one of the carbon atoms in the hydrocarbon chain Z<sub>1</sub> may be replaced with an oxygen atom, a sulphur atom which is unsubstituted or substituted with one or two oxygen atoms, or a nitrogen atom which is unsubstituted or substituted with a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl,
- and when one of the carbon atoms in the hydrocarbon chain Z₁ is replaced with a sulphur atom which is unsubstituted or substituted with one or two oxygen atoms, then the group -C(=Y)-Z-optionally may be absent in the general formula (I),

## A represents a group selected from:

- aromatic or non-aromatic, 5- or 6-membered monocycle comprising from 0 to 4 heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, and
- bicycle, composed of two aromatic or non-aromatic, 5- or
   6-membered rings, which may be identical or different, comprising from 0 to 4 heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur,

m is an integer from 0 to 7 inclusive,

- the group(s)  $R_2$ , which may be identical or different, is (are) selected from  $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$ alkyl, halogen, -CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, SCF<sub>3</sub>, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, -NR<sub>10</sub>R<sub>11</sub>, -OR<sub>10</sub>, -SR<sub>10</sub>, -SOR<sub>10</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>10</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>k</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>10</sub>R<sub>11</sub>, - $(CH_2)_kC(=O)OR_{10}$ , - $(CH_2)_kC(=O)OR_{10}$ , - $(CH_2)_kC(=O)NR_{10}R_{11}$ , and -X<sub>4</sub>-R<sub>12</sub> in which:
  - $X_5$  represents a group selected from oxygen, sulphur optionally substituted by one or two oxygen atoms, and nitrogen substituted by hydrogen or  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,
  - k is an integer from 0 to 3 inclusive,

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- R<sub>10</sub> and R<sub>11</sub>, which may be identical or different, are selected from hydrogen and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl,
  - X<sub>4</sub> represents a group selected from single bond, -CH<sub>2</sub>-, oxygen atom, sulphur atom optionally substituted by one or two oxygen atoms, and nitrogen atom substituted by hydrogen atom or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl group,

• R<sub>12</sub> represents an aromatic or non-aromatic, heterocyclic or non-heterocyclic, 5- or 6-membered ring which is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more groups, which may be identical or different, selected from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, halogen, hydroxyl and amino, and when the ring is heterocyclic, it comprises from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur;

R<sub>3</sub> represents a group selected from:

• hydrogen,

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- (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl, these groups being unsubstituted or substituted with one or more groups, which may be identical or different, selected from amino, cyano, halo(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, cycloalkyl, -C(=O)NR<sub>10</sub>R<sub>11</sub>, -C(=O)OR<sub>10</sub>, OR<sub>10</sub>, and SR<sub>10</sub>, in which R<sub>10</sub> and R<sub>11</sub>, which may be identical or different, represent hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl,
- and the group of formula:

$$(R_5)_q$$
  $(Z_2)_p$ 

✓ in which p is an integer from 0 to 8 inclusive,

✓ Z<sub>2</sub> represents -CR<sub>13</sub>R<sub>14</sub> wherein R<sub>13</sub> and R<sub>14</sub>, independently of each other, represent a group selected from hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, phenyl, halo(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, halogen, amino, OR<sub>4</sub>, SR<sub>4</sub> and -C(=O)OR<sub>4</sub> in which R<sub>4</sub> represents hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, and

• when p is greater than or equal to 2, the hydrocarbon chain  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  optionally contains one or more multiple bonds,

• and/or one of the carbon atoms in the hydrocarbon chain Z<sub>2</sub> may be replaced with an oxygen atom, a sulphur atom which is unsubstituted or substituted with one or two oxygen atoms, a nitrogen atom which is unsubstituted or substituted with a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, or a carbonyl group,

- ✓ B represents a group selected from:
- an aromatic or non-aromatic 5- or 6-membered monocycle comprising from 0 to 4 heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, and
- a bicycle, composed of two aromatic or non-aromatic, 5- or 6-membered rings, which may be identical or different, comprising from 0 to 4 heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur,
  - $\checkmark$  q is an integer from 0 to 7 inclusive,
- X<sub>7</sub> represents a group selected from oxygen atom, sulphur atom optionally substituted by one or two oxygen atoms, and nitrogen atom substituted by a hydrogen atom or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl group,
  - k is an integer from 0 to 3 inclusive,
  - k1 is an integer from 0 to 2 inclusive,
- k2 is an integer from 1 to 4 inclusive,

- R<sub>15</sub>, R<sub>16</sub> and R<sub>17</sub>, which may be identical or different, are selected from hydrogen and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl,
- R<sub>18</sub> represents a group selected from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, -R<sub>21</sub>-NR<sub>15</sub>R<sub>16</sub>,
   -R<sub>21</sub>-NR<sub>15</sub>-C(=O)-R<sub>21</sub>-NR<sub>16</sub>R<sub>17</sub>, and -C(=O)O-R<sub>21</sub>-NR<sub>15</sub>R<sub>16</sub> in which R<sub>21</sub> represents a linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylene group, and R<sub>15</sub>, R<sub>16</sub> and R<sub>17</sub> are as defined hereinbefore,
- R<sub>19</sub> represents a (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)cycloalkyl group,

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- X<sub>6</sub> represents a group selected from single bond, -CH<sub>2</sub>-, oxygen atom, sulphur atom optionally substituted by one or two oxygen atoms, and nitrogen atom substituted by hydrogen atom or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl group,
- R<sub>20</sub> represents an aromatic or non-aromatic, heterocyclic or non-heterocyclic, 5- or 6-membered ring, which is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more groups, which may be identical or different, selected from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, halogen, hydroxyl, oxo, cyano, tetrazole, amino, and -C(=O)OR<sub>4</sub> wherein R<sub>4</sub> represents hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, and, when the ring is heterocyclic, it comprises from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur,
- with the proviso that when  $X_1$  represents a nitrogen atom,  $X_2$  cannot represent a carbon atom substituted with a methyl group or with NH-CH<sub>3</sub>.
- The combination according to Claim 1, wherein the compound of Formula
   IC is selected from:
  - 4-[6-(4-Methoxy-benzylcarbamoyl)-1-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,4-d]pyrimidin-3-ylmethyl]-benzoic acid;

3-Benzyl-1-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-pyrido[3,4-d]pyrimidine-6-carboxylic acid (1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-amide;

Methyl 4-[6-(4-Methoxy-benzylcarbamoyl)-1-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,4-d]pyrimidin-3-ylmethyl]-benzoate;

3-(4-Cyano-benzyl)-1-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-pyrido[3,4-d]pyrimidine-6-carboxylic acid 4-methoxy-benzylamide;

4-[6-(3-Methoxy-benzylcarbamoyl)-1-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[3,4-d]pyrimidin-3-ylmethyl]-benzoic acid;

4-[6-(4-Methoxy-benzylcarbamoyl)-1-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-3-ylmethyl]-benzoic acid; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. A combination, comprising a selective inhibitor of COX-2 that is not celecoxib or valdecoxib, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and an allosteric carboxylic inhibitor of MMP-13 of Formula VG

$$Ar - (CH_2)_n - NH - (CH_2)_n - Ar$$

$$O \qquad VG$$

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

 $\rm R^1$  and  $\rm R^2$  independently are hydrogen, halo, hydroxy,  $\rm C_1\text{-}C_6$  alkyl,  $\rm C_1\text{-}C_6$  alkoxy,  $\rm C_2\text{-}C_6$  alkenyl,  $\rm C_2\text{-}C_6$  alkynyl, NO<sub>2</sub>, NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, CN, or CF<sub>3</sub>;

n is 1, and

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Each Ar independently is aryl or Het, wherein aryl is phenyl or substituted phenyl, and Het is an unsubstituted or substituted heteroaryl group.

4. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising a combination of a selective inhibitor of COX-2 that is not celecoxib or valdecoxib, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and an allosteric carboxylic

inhibitor of MMP-13, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier; diluent, or excipient.

5. A method of treating a disease or disorder selected from cartilage damage, inflammation, arthritis, and pain in a mammal, comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a combination of a selective inhibitor of COX-2 that is not celecoxib or valdecoxib, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and an allosteric carboxylic inhibitor of MMP-13, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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- 6. The method according to Claim 5, wherein the disease or disorder is rheumatoid arthritis.
- 7. The method according to Claim 5, wherein the disease or disorder is osteoarthritis.
  - 8. The method according to Claim 5, wherein the disease or disorder is joint inflammation.
- 20 9. The method according to Claim 5, wherein the pain is joint pain.